

The Knoxville Independent

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Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And oh, how much it holds—
Your land and my land—mine within its folds!
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight;
Sun-kissed and wind-torn, red and blue and white,
The one Flag—the great Flag—the Flag for me and you—
Glories all else beside—the red and white and blue.

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And how it flies today
In your land and my land and half a world away!
Flow-red and blood-red the stripes forever gleam;
Snow-white and soul-white—the good forefathers' dream;
Sky-blue and true blue, with stars to gleam bright—
The glorious guidon of the day; a shelter through the night.

Your Flag and my Flag! To every star and stripe
The drums beat as hoarse and swift as whirling pipe!
Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the sky!
Your hope and my hope—it never hid a lie!
Home land and far land and half the world around,
Old Glory hears our glad salute and ripples to the sound!



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"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

Trial of Former Major.

Santa Fe, N. M.—Three counts in the indictment charging John F. Birkner, of Lincoln, Neb., former National Guard Major, with disloyalty were quashed and the defendant will go on trial on the remaining count, which charges that he made "false statements tending to interfere with the operations and success of the military and naval forces of the United States." After three hours of argument the Court upheld the contention of the defense that if the word "willfully" were omitted from three counts of the indictment it would not hold.

Big U-Boat Cruiser Planned.

Washington—Realizing that America and the allies have gained the mastery over the present type of submarine, Germany now is said to be planning a new series of big U-boat cruisers with which she hopes to again assume the advantage in her unrestricted underwater warfare. No details regarding the new U-boats were given, but from information it appears that the cruiser submarines will be heavily armed and armored and will be designed especially to meet the menace of torpedo boat destroyers.

To Sink Fishing Vessels.

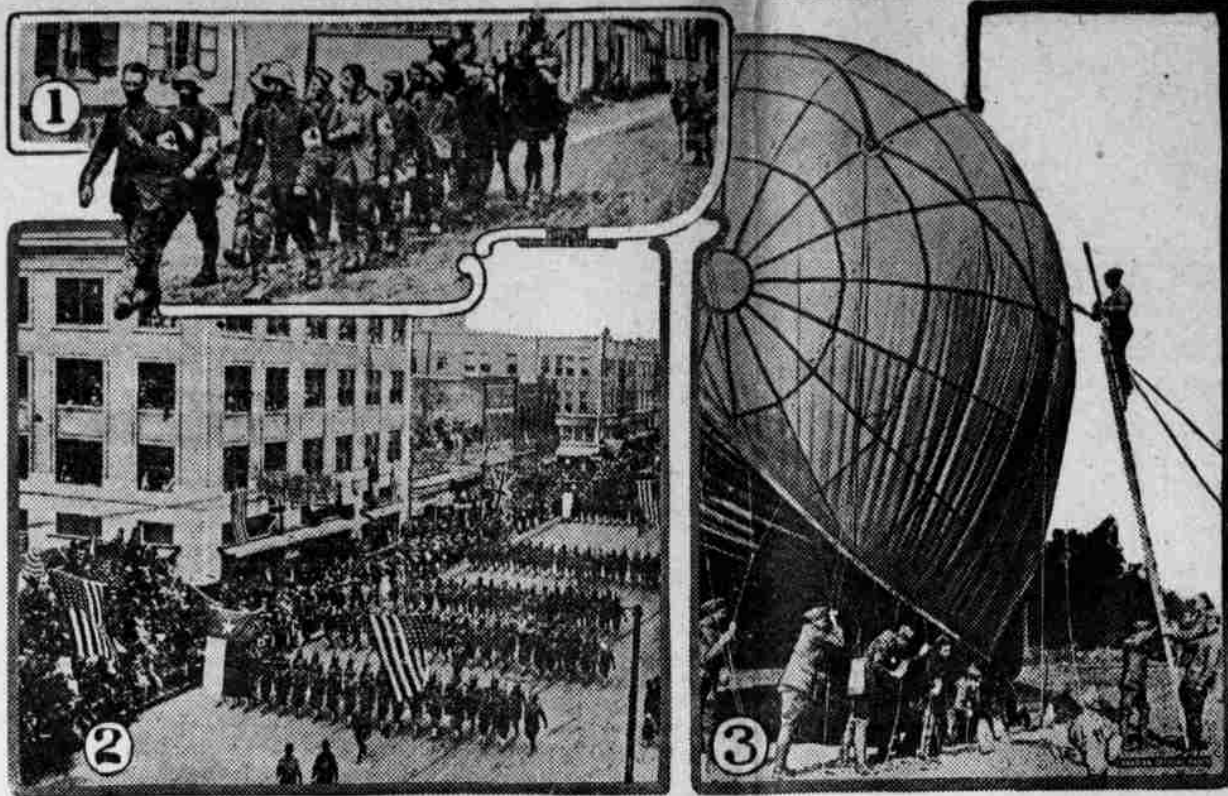
Christiana, Norway.—German submarines again have started unrestricted warfare on Norwegian fishing boats in the Arctic Ocean north and east of the Norwegian coast. Fishermen saved from sunken vessels and landed at Hammerfest report that the commander of a U-boat stated that all vessels met by him would be sunk. Norwegian ships especially would be destroyed because, he said, the Norwegians were sending fish oil and seal oil to England.

Pershing Records Repulse of Germans.

Washington.—General Pershing, in a communique, tells of the victorious repulse by the Americans of several German raids. He also records officially the thrilling air battle between Lieutenant Eddie Rickenbacker and a German flier who was forced down out of control by Rickenbacker. Rickenbacker, though his machine was badly damaged, reached his own lines safely.

Statistics compiled by the food administration show that the grand total of all food exported to the four allies—the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Russia—from July 1, 1914, to January 1, 1918, would furnish complete yearly rations for 57,100,933 adult persons, with a surplus of protein capable of supplying this portion of the diet for 22,194,570 additional men.

Since the beginning of the war the United States has averaged to supply the allies with food enough each year to support 18,314,552 persons, and with an excess of both protein and fats sufficient for several millions more.



1—French cavalrymen escorting German prisoners to the rear after a fight on the Somme. 2—Review of the Thirty-sixth division, National army, from Camp Bowie, in Fort Worth, Tex. 3—Canadians repairing one of the big observation balloons that are of so much help in directing the fire of the artillery.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Preparations Made by Teutons for Renewal of Drives in France and Italy.

HUN NAVY IS CONCENTRATED

Wilhelm and Charles Renew Austro-German Treaty—Russia Writhing Under Kaiser's Oppression—President Names Hughes to Investigate Aircraft Production Charges.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Operations of last week in the war zones led to the prediction that the central powers were preparing to strike hard and soon on two fronts—in France and Italy—with some prospects of a great naval battle in the North sea. It was admitted by the Germans that their tremendous losses were largely responsible for the delay in resuming their drive on the west front. They were very busy reorganizing their forces and bringing up fresh troops who have not yet been engaged in the fighting there. Rain and mud, ably seconded by the allied aviators, made difficult the moving of supplies by the Huns, but they kept at the task doggedly. Meanwhile their artillery ceaselessly pounded away at various important salients held by the allies. In return the latter gave more than they received.

There were many infantry operations that must be classed as small because of the magnitude of the warfare, but which resulted in the recovery of valuable positions by the allies. In one or two instances the Germans also gained footholds in the lines but counter-attacks always drove them out promptly and they invariably suffered heavy casualties. The Kaiser's armies, however, showed no especial signs of weakening, and no competent observer doubts that they are still capable of tremendous efforts and will make them. General Foch and, indeed, all the allied commanders, await the renewal of the offensive with confidence that their men can withstand it.

The same confidence prevails on the Italian front, where also General Foch is in supreme command. The Austrians have been concentrating great forces there, including much artillery they have had on the French front, and they were expected to deliver their blow between the Stelvio pass and Monte Grappa, just east of the Brenna, in the hope of breaking through to Brescia and Milan. The Austrian positions in that sector are admittedly better than those of the Italians. To repel the expected drive the Italians have the assistance of British, French and Americans in number at least equal to the Italian forces sent to France and Flanders.

Early Tuesday Italian naval units succeeded in stealing into Pola harbor and torpedoing an Austrian dreadnaught of the Viribus Unitis class. At the same time Italian seaplanes engaged and routed the Austrian battleplanes over Pola.

The prediction of a naval battle in the North sea was based on the fact that the entire German Baltic fleet, excepting a few light cruisers, was recalled to Kiel, and great activity at that base was reported. The German navy probably feels a bit humiliated over the second British raid on Ostend, in which the old cruiser Vindictive, laden with concrete, was sunk at the entrance of the channel, blocking it to all large vessels.

Participation in the fighting on the west front by the Americans brigaded with the British and French is increasing daily, and it is now made known that whenever American troops predominate in the brigade divisions these divisions will be put under command of General Pershing. This, it is believed, will bring larger numbers of our boys to the battle line rapidly and contribute greatly to the spirit of unity and concerted effort. The war department explains that the brigading plan in operation is temporary, adopted to meet the emergency in which it is desirable to send over as many Americans as possible without waiting for their arms and ammunition. Later they will return to the American army and will be using American equipment.

It is gratifying to note that General Pershing now issues daily official communique on the doings of the American forces, following the system of the other allies.

The continuous battle for supremacy in the air raged with increasing intensity all through the week and official reports led to the belief that the flyers of the allied armies generally had the best of it. American aviators won several notable victories. General Pershing reported the commissioning of nearly 1,000 student aviators. The French have delivered to his army 500 battle planes and 900 training planes, and the Haviland battle planes made in America are beginning to arrive.

On Sunday Emperor Charles visited the Kaiser at great headquarters and made plans for a renewal of the Austro-German alliance, to last twenty years. The news of this course was received with rejoicing by the pan-Germans of Austria-Hungary, but, equally of course, the treaty is bitterly opposed by the Slavs and other non-German elements in Charles' realm. The people there as a whole are more and more desirous of peace and there is fear that the agreement will Prussianize their army and compel even greater efforts in the war. By some the preparations for an offensive in Italy are looked on as a direct result of the conference. According to Copenhagen reports, the two emperors selected kings for Lithuania, Courland, Esthonia and Poland, but the men chosen were not named.

The meeting of the rulers was attended by the kings of Bavaria and Saxony, who, though not invited, sought to maintain the importance of their kingdoms as parts of the German empire and not leave Prussia the "sole arbiter of German destinies." That sounds big, but the fact remains that Prussia is as much the boss of the German empire as ever.

The Kaiser is treating Russia just as a thoroughly defeated enemy might expect to be treated by him, despite the peace treaty of Brest-Litovsk. His demands are exorbitant and enforced by arms, and in an address to the town council of Aix-le-Chapelle he announces that "Sebastopol has been captured with a big, richly laden fleet there." More than that, he is preparing to call on the Baltic provinces that were a part of Russia to supply men for the German armies. No other construction can be placed on his proclamation recognizing the independence of Lithuania, in which he says: "We assume that Lithuania will participate in the war burdens of Germany which secured her liberation." As Lithuania has neither money nor munitions to contribute, the Kaiser must mean men, and the Lithuanian national council says the country will not consent to have its citizens dragged into the ranks of the Kaiser.

In the Caucasus the Germans undertook to gain control of the grain, coal, oil and iron districts by the capture of Rostov-on-Don, but they held the city only one day, when the Russians recaptured it. There are several powerful groups of Russians operating in the Don region, and others all through south Russia, and Germany has proclaimed war at Ekaterinograd, Odessa and Poltava and mined the entrance into the Sea of Azov. In the Ukraine the anti-German movement increases daily, the people being very bitter.

In European Russia, says a dispatch from Samara, less than half the arable land usually cultivated will be tilled this year, owing to the shortage of seed, horses and implements and the unsettled condition brought about by the land division. Well posted Britons are urging that the allies continue to help Russia in the work of reconstruction in order to balk the efforts of Germany. It is recognized by all that Germany's peace hopes now lie wholly in the east and that if she is permitted to realize them she will have won the war regardless of the conditions imposed on her in the west.

Lenine professes to see signs of a counter-revolution in Russia and on

Monday he issued a call for help to prevent it. The family of the late czar has been removed to Kiev and is in the hands of the Germans. Near the Mongolian-Siberian border General Semenov continues to wage successful war on the bolshevik forces.

The Finnish White guard seems to have gained almost complete control of the country, celebrating the capture of Tammerfors by massacring 500 Russians and Great Britain has offered to recognize the Finnish republic on certain conditions. The trouble there may not be over, however, for late reports say a great number of Russians are massed on the border of Finland and a big battle is imminent.

President Wilson and the senate military affairs committee conflicted again last week when Chairman Chamberlain proposed a resolution that would permit the committee to inquire into the conduct of the war, though the initial purpose was merely to investigate the aircraft production collapse and consequent charges of dishonesty. Mr. Wilson declared unequivocally that he would consider the adoption of the resolution as a declaration of want of confidence in the administration, and a restrictive amendment by Senator Thompson of Kansas did not remove his objections to it. On Wednesday the president announced the appointment of Charles E. Hughes to act with the attorney general in the aircraft investigation and the choice was received with general approval. The former justice of the Supreme court made a great record in the New York insurance investigation, and it is believed the criminal charges in the aircraft production matter will be thoroughly gone into by him without fear or favor.

Under the able leadership of Mr. Schwab the shipbuilding forces of the United States are going ahead with their work at a great rate. The big concrete steamer Faith, built at San Francisco, underwent trial runs that were altogether satisfactory, and the steel vessel Tuckahoe was declared ready to sail from Philadelphia just 37 days after the keel was laid. The shipping board decided Thursday to build 14 concrete tank steamers, with a total capacity of 105,000 tons, and four concrete cargo vessels. The board also prepared to let contracts for 200 more wooden ships of 4,700 tons each, in addition to 200 recently authorized, in order to keep the ways occupied until the end of the war. Thus the shipping problem is gradually being solved, and while America and Great Britain are building vessels their navies are sinking the German submarines in increasing numbers. There were reports last week that Germany was about to put into commission some U-boats larger than any yet seen, but the allied naval commanders said they were ready for those, too. To further restrict the activities of the undersea craft the British have laid a great mine field in the North sea, covering about 22,000 square miles. The mariners are growing more and more skillful in evading the submarines, as is shown by the fact that in the first four months of this year 172 British vessels were attacked by them and escaped uninjured.

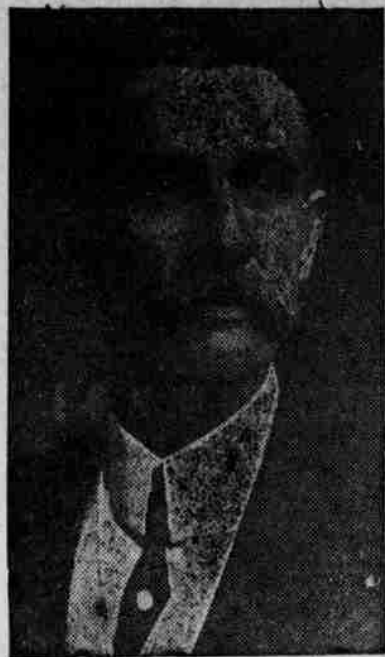
The Overman co-ordination bill finally was passed by the house by a vote of 295 to 2. Representatives Sterling of Illinois and Gillett of Massachusetts casting the only negative votes. All attempts to amend it were voted down.

The house passed the conference report on the bill requiring the registering of youths who have reached the age of twenty-one years since June 5 last. Their names are to go at the bottom of the lists.

With the appointment of Felix Frankfurter as administrator of war labor activities the government put into operation its plan for controlling and directing the labor supply, his duties being administrative as contrasted with the judicial and legislative functions of the war labor board headed by Mr. Taft.

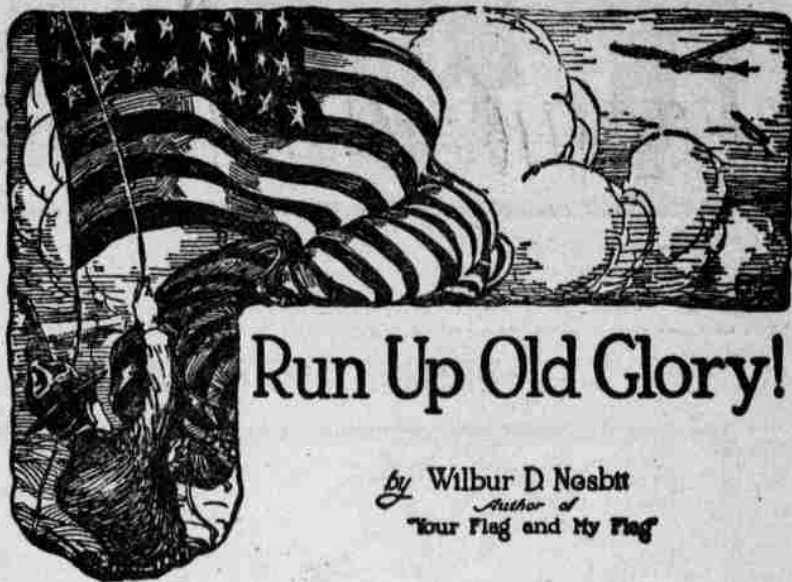
Appealing to the people of small means, the government last week launched a War Savings stamp campaign that brought excellent results all over the country. Elaborate plans were also completed for the campaign to raise the second Red Cross war fund of \$100,000,000.

FRANK MURPHY



After having been urgently solicited and called upon by a large number of the business, professional and laboring men to become a candidate for re-election to the office of JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT OF KNOX COUNTY (including the First Nine Wards of the city) I therefore announce myself a candidate to succeed myself for the office of Justice of the Peace for all the people and ask for their influence and support. After thanking my friends and supporters for their help six years ago and hoping that my administration meets their approval and that I may be favored by their support and influence in the election August 1st, 1918, I beg to remain your obedient servant.

FRANK MURPHY.



Run Up Old Glory!

By Wilbur D. Nesbitt
Author of
"Your Flag and My Flag"

Run up Old Glory!

Let it blaze

In red and white against the sky
And tell the story of the days
When hearts were stout and hopes were high
Forget the daily fights of greed,
Forget the struggles, the dismay
Of facing cruelty and need—
Run up Old Glory for the day.

Run up Old Glory!

Think of all

The old flag means to you and me,
Of how the blast of freedom's call
Shook out its folds from sea to sea,
Red with the blood that it has cost,
White with the souls of them that died—
To-day by laughing breezes tossed
It whispers of a nation's pride.

Run up Old Glory!

Fling it forth

And feel anew the country-call
That thrills East, West and South and North
And has its word for one and all.
Run up Old Glory—fling it far
Across the blue of heaven's dome,
And feel that every stripe and star
Is warder of your hearth and home.



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"MADE IN AMERICA"

"Made In Europe"
No Longer!

Merchants and consumers
the country over are quickly
picking up the slogan "Made
In America."

They see in it more money
for America, and that
means for themselves.
Friends, learn not only to do
without costly imported
goods, but to demand home-
made goods entirely.
It'll pay you. Join the move-
ment now!